BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
Weekly.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Those being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863. NO. 240.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY LINES, OR LESS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $1 00 | One week | $5 00 |
| Two days | 2 00 | Two weeks | 12 00 |
| Three days | 3 00 | Three weeks | 18 00 |
| Four days | 4 00 | One month | 24 00 |
| Five days | 5 00 | Two months | 48 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

NO NEWS.—Owing to the electricity in the atmosphere last night our usual dispatches were not received and we are without news, from any quarter, later than that given yesterday.

Persons up from Kinston yesterday represent all quiet below, and the impression prevails that the enemy have only a very small force at Newbern, not enough for offensive operations.

Provisions are rising up every day and there is a prospect of much suffering in this christian city during the coming Winter. Meat, meal, flour and wood are now selling at prices beyond the reach of many of the poorer classes, and without help many must suffer the pangs of hunger and shiver in the cold before the first of January. Now is the time for true benevolence and christian virtues to develope themselves, for we meet worthy objects of charity at every turn.

SUSPENDED.—The *"Raleigh Register,"* the oldest paper in North Carolina if not in the Confederacy, has been permanently suspended. The Editor gives notice that he will issue a Daily "Register" in Petersburg, Va. as soon as the material of the establishment can be moved to that city, and those who have paid for the Raleigh *Register* will be served with the Petersburg *Register* until the amount they paid is exhausted.

THE BIG GUNS.—Much has been said of late about some big guns that had arrived in the Confederacy, but we had refrained from mentioning the fact, preferring that the Yankees should hear from them first by their own performances at Charleston harbor. The cat is out of the bag, however, and we might as well give particulars. A correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, under date of Aug. 31st, thus speaks of these monsters:

"We had the pleasure of seeing one of the big guns brought over by the Gibraltar, this morning on King street, between Broad and Tradd streets, en route for the battery, where it will be placed in position in a few days. It is so weighty that the only way by which it could be carried to the place for which it is destined, was by laying a temporary track from the Northeastern Railroad to White Point Garden, through King street. It is a terrible looking monster, and an idea of its huge proportions may be formed from the following dimensions:—weight, 22 tons; circumference of the breech, 13 feet; length, 16 feet; calibre, 13 inch, rifled. The weight of the gun carriage is 36 tons. The chassis is 36 feet, and the height of the carriage is 8 feet. The solid shot weighs 800 pounds. We understand that sixty tons of ammunition have arrived in company with the gun. When in position it will command the entire bay, and the weight of metal is sufficient to send any iron-clad to the bottom of the harbor."

No doubt the guns are monsters, but we can't help thinking the correspondent is blowing a little. We trust however that their range may be sufficient to blow every Yankee hulk out of Charleston harbor.

SUFFOLK.—The Yankees have again evacuated Suffolk. The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

"Several gentlemen arrived here yesterday afternoon direct from Suffolk. From them we learn that the Yankees have again evacuated that place, the last of them leaving on Friday last. During their stay a great many fresh depredations were committed, and the citizens in town and the surrounding country were greatly annoyed. The store of James B. Norfleet was broken open and robbed. A steamer came up and took off all the remaining furniture from the residence of Nathaniel Riddick, Esq. The handsome family residences of Henry Riddick and the Rev. Wm. B. Wellons, suffered more than at any time before. The residence of the latter gentleman was occupied by them, and the fencing around the yard and flower-garden, which had been previously miraculously preserved, was destroyed, and the houses much abused.

Joseph Little, Thomas Locksey and James Harrison, enrolling officers for Nansemond county, were captured. These soldiers were all from the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment. Mr. Little lost about $2,000 in tin, which he was removing when he was captured."

FROM THE NORTH.—The *Examiner* gives the following speculations:

Authentic news has reached us through a gentleman just returned from the North:

That General Heintzelman has 10,000 men, mostly newly drafted, in Washington.

General Meade has scarcely more than 70,000 men, having been ordered to send three corps to Gen. Gillmore at Charleston. His orders are to act strictly on the defensive, and, when attacked, to fall back into his entrenchments near Alexandria.

That the draft is computed to produce about 10,000 men, of much inferior material than the recruits from Ireland and Germany.

That the Union feeling is increasing, the split in the Democracy acting fatally. Seymour is not able to stand up to his programme; the Peace Democrats—Ben Wood & Co.—are losing ground; the War Democrats—Van Buren, Belmont, Dean Richmond, and others—gaining influence. Ohio, however, will elect Vallandigham with 15,000 majority, unless Burnside should send troops to overawe the electors.

That the fears of an imbroglio with Europe have increased largely of late, and the complications with Mexico is considered very threatening. Large but discreet preparations are made to prepare the Canada frontier for all emergencies.

A YANKEE LETTER BAG—INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.—The letter bag of the U. S. gunboat Ottawa, with letters to friends at home dated as late as the 29th instant, floated ashore on Saturday night, and is in the possession of Headquarters.

By letters from the Captain (Lieutenant Commanding Wm. Whitney) to his wife, and by those of other officers, we are informed that the Yankees have entertained the idea of breaking up our harbor obstructions by night operations, and actually made the attempt last Wednesday night with their Monitors and two gunboats, of which the Ottawa was one. "Violent squalls of rain and wind" are given as a reason for their having turned back before reaching the obstructions, of which our Yankee neighbors have apparently so wholesome a dread and so high an estimate. The attempt, they say, was to be made again on the night of the 29th instant, (Saturday,) and, as it was not done, it is to be presumed that stormy weather again intervented, between the Monitors and our obstructions which stand intact. We notice the Captain of the Ottawa was sick on the 29th. However this did not prevent him from writing model letters for his friends, in his long and minute descriptions of his daily life and events, and in the expression of his ardent conjugal affection.

From this effusion we learn, as we anticipated, that very many of their officers in the fleet "are breaking down and being sent home continually, from the incessant wear and tear on them in this hot climate."

It appears, in the attempt to destroy our obstructions, the Passaic got aground, and was near being abandoned by her crew.

The Ottawa has thrown 80,000 pounds of shot and shell, and burned 11,000 pounds of powder.—*Chas. Mercury.*

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The *Freeman's Journal*, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in New York, alluding to the French occupation of Mexico, says:

The action of the Junta in Mexico, in choosing Prince Maximilian as sovereign, or in case he refuses—which may be taken for granted—then any one else Napoleon III chooses—fixes, for the present, the footsteps of France in Mexico. The most immediate effect on this country of this development is the certainty it involves of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy of the Southern States by France, and, no doubt, an *entente cordiale* with the South, to the prejudice of the North. This has, from the first, been the peril, which could only have been averted by a manly and statesmanlike settlement of domestic disputes among the disagreeing States, before foreign interference had rendered it too late. The long threatened French recognition of the Southern Confederacy is, henceforth, a fixed fact, and its open proclamation is a matter of only a few weeks.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.—As a young friend was standing with us noticing the pedestrians on the sidewalk, a very stylish and elegant girl passed us. What beautiful hands Miss. —— has!" exclaimed our friend.

"What makes them beautiful?"

"Why, they are small, white, soft, and exquisitely shaped. The fingers tapers down most delicately, and there is a roseate blush on the finger nails that no artist could imitate."

"Is that all that constitutes the beauty of the hand? Is not something more to be included in your catalouge of beauty, which you have not enumerated, to make the hand desirable!"

"What more would you have?"

"Are they charitable hands? Have they ever fed the poor? Have they ever carried the necessaries of life to the widow and the orphan? Has their soft touch ever smoothed the irritation of sickness, and the agonies of pain? Do the poor bless those rosy-tipped fingers as their wants are supplied by them?

"Are they useful hands? Have they been taught that the world is not a playground, or theatre of display, or a lounging-place? Do those delicate hands ever labor? Are they ever employed about the domestic duties of life—the homely, ordinary employment of the household? Or does the owner leave that to her mother, while she nourishes her delicate hands in idleness?

"Are they modest hands? Will they perform their charities or their duties without vanity? Or do they pander to the pride of their own by their delicacy and beauty? Does she think more of their display than of the improvement of her intellect and character? Had she rather be called 'the girl with the beautiful hands,' than to receive any other praise for excellent character?

"Are they humble hands? Will their owner extend them to grasp the hand of that old school-fellow, who sat at the same desk with her, and on the same recitation bench, but who now must earn her living by her labor? Or will they remain concealed, in their exclusiveness, in her aristocratic muff, as she sweeps by her former companions?

"Are they religious hands? Are they ever clasped in prayer, or elevated in praise? Does she remember the God who has made her to differ from so many of her sex, and devote her mind; her heart, her hands to his service? Does she try to imitate her Saviour by going about doing good? Or are her hands too delicate, too beautiful to be employed in good works?

"These are the qualities that make the hand a beautiful one in my estimation. There is an amaranthine loveliness in such hands superior to the tapering slenderness of the fingers, or the roseate hue of the nails."
—*Exchange paper.*

**To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.**—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.**

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM on Saturday, 13th inst., a complete set of Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate; and Niles' Weekly Register, complete, with the exception of one volume, both in good order.

Sept 9-2t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

**SECOND ARRIVAL.**

OPENED THIS DAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, NEW Shoes and a new hand at the business, but anything to please the Ladies. Received this week from the Factory in Iredell county, a few more cases of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Calf and Goat Skin Shoes. Call and get a good fit, next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store. Terms CASH.

Several cases of A No. 1, superior quality; also a small lot of Brogans next week. Call soon, as they are going fast. J. H. KIRKHAM.

Sept 10-3t*

**ROCK SALT.**

THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE PLACED MONEY in my hands for the purchase of Rock Salt, will meet at my salt room in Raleigh on Saturday, 12th instant, to receive their money and look after their bags.

THOMAS G. WHITAKER,
Sept 10-1t Salt Commissioner N. C.

**ESTRAY.**

TAKEN UP ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, AT my residence near Raleigh, a bay mare, all black feet and no other particular mark. Owner is notified to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

Sept 9-tf P. BABCOCK, Raleigh, N. C.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

**TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.**

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my country women—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

I SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

250 ACRES, SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF RALEIGH and immediately on the stage road to Fayetteville. The Dwelling and out-buildings in tolerable repair. An early application may secure to you a happy home.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 5-1w

**CURRY COMBS.**

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

**W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,**
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

## AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

**TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.**

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

**FOR SALE.**

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to

CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

**SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.**

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

**WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.

Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

**FOR SALE.**

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRETT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.**

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

**RICE FOR SALE.**

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

**CURRY COMBS.**

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

**FOR SALE.**

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

**NOTICE!!**

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

**SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.**

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

**TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

*Dear Mrs. Reid:* After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

*Mrs. S. A. Reid:* Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

**WANTED.**

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

**THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.**

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

**A GOOD RELIABLE MAN**

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 28-tf* BOX 364, P. O., Raleigh.

## REWARDS.

**$100 REWARD.**

RUNAWAY FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy DAVE. He is [illegible]ored, hair curly, is about five feet six inch[illegible] years of age. The above reward will [illegible] apprehension and confinement in jail so that I [illegible]

W. A. BLOUNT, JR.
Sept [illegible]

**$100 REWARD.**

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery to any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a jinger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mdw* Danville, Va.

**RANAWAY.**

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,**

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP**

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

**SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!**

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tf58* Greensboro, N. C.

**PIANO FORTES.**

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

**NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.**

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

**NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.**

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
*GRAHAM, N. C.*

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

**JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,**
*STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,*
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina [illegible] per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

**PIEDMONT SPRINGS.**

*BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.*

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, per day | $ 5 |
| Week | 28 |
| Month | 90 |

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT**

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

**THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE**

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

**LAND WANTED.**

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

**NURSE WANTED.**

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863.


### OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Progress | One year - - | $10 00 |
| " " | Six months - - | 6 00 |
| " " | Three months - | 4 00 |
| " " | Two months - | 3 00 |
| " " | One month - - | 1 50 |

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

### The News.

We fear that we shall have nothing from Charleston or Tennessee, by telegraph, for this issue. The city was unusually quiet yesterday, not even the usual budget of rumors being afloat. A thunder storm is now prevailing, at 8½ o'clock, p. m., and we fear we shall not hear from Charleston before going to press. At last accounts the bombardment was going on upon Moultrie and Sumter. Even should they get these, there is much more to do before they get Charleston. We must be patient and hope for the best.

A great battle is expected to take place soon in East Tennessee, and every possible effort is being used by our authorities to achieve a decisive and glorious victory over Burnside and Rosecrans. If they can be met and conquered the result will electrify the whole Confederacy.

Should anything be received from the seat of war, in Tennessee or Charleston, before going to press, it will be found in the telegraph column.

In Virginia all is quiet, not even a skirmish having occurred for several days.

We deprecate division and dissension among our people as much as any one, and we did hope that the patriotic Proclamation of Gov. Vance, published by us on Tuesday, would not only go far towards allaying the crimination and recrimination, in this State, but that not a man would be found to object to its tone or spirit. We know it was issued in the best of faith; with no desire to dictate to the patriotic masses at home or our brave men in the army, but with the hope and earnest desire that it might be the means of harmonizing and uniting our entire people for the severe trials through which we are passing. Gov. Vance thought he was performing a patriotic work and so did his friends and all good citizens who love the State and are true to the great cause in which we have embarked, but not so with a miserable faction whose only object is mischief. We did hope that it would allay animosities, quiet strife and have a most happy effect, and that not a man would be found in the whole State to object to or assail it; but what do we see? The Raleigh *Register*, in its last gasp, makes a most ungenerous, uncalled for and contemptible attack upon the proclamation of Gov. Vance, and that too simply because it does not attack the loyal masses of the people at home and applaud the political Address of a few self-constituted mouth pieces of the army.

We commended the Proclamation of Gov. Vance because it urged the people to obey the law because it was the law, and because it rebuked those of our citizens, whether at home or in the army, that assemble to denounce those who may differ with them in opinion. But the *Register* is but a fair sample of that faction that has been persecuting Gov. Vance from the time his name was first mentioned in connection with the exalted position which he so worthily fills. Just now some of them are loud in their praises of him, but, Judas like, they only wait an opportunity to betray him. But there is no danger. Gov. Vance knows them and appreciates their flattery for what it is worth. He is not to be led from the path of duty by praises or caresses. He is devoted to the cause of the Confederacy, to the welfare of the State, and to civil liberty and the rights of the people, and no trickolering of politicians will cause him to swerve from his duty.

The *Register* assails the Governor because he does not go far enough. That paper wanted him to assail his friends, the masses of the people, as traitors, and go in for martial law, mob law, gag law, packed army conventions, &c. We can tell the *Register* and the faction to which it belongs, that they have mistaken their man. Governor Vance will ever be the faithful custodian of the people's rights. He tells them that the decisions of their Supreme Court shall be executed as long as their Executive has the power to enforce any law. We think, notwithstanding the assertion of the *Register*, that this is the "ring" of the true metal. Governor Vance has too much good sense and is too true to the masses of the people to throw himself into the hands of the faction that the *Register* represents, and hence that paper assails him, and the abuse of that defunct concern and its adherents will only increase the devotion of the people for their patriotic Chief Magistrate.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the having furnished a substitute to the Confederate army does not exempt a man from militia duty for home defence.

## GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL DEFENCE, &c.

We give the following extracts from Gov. Letcher's Message to the Virginia Legislature, which assembled in extra session on Monday last. He treats the subject of local defence at some length and with great ability, and we ask a careful perusal for his suggestions and recommendations:

The subject first in importance, so far as the Commonwealth is concerned, is the best means of providing an adequate force for the local defence of the State against invasion or raids, and for the execution of the laws in case a resort to force shall at any time become necessary. The entire military force of the State has been absorbed by the conscription law, and we are thus left, in a time of greatest peril, with no militia organization for the defence of the Commonwealth. This want can be and must be supplied with as little delay as practicable.

As to the plan of raising this force, I am aware there is much diversity of opinion. The difference, however, is reconcilable, if the subject is considered and discussed in a patriotic spirit.

Let a force to consist of all able-bodied persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty, not in the Confederate service, be organized, corresponding with the force now organized in the city of Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg. Let them be regularly enrolled, formed into companies, battalions and regiments, and officered in such a manner as will be most likely to secure efficient, intelligent and energetic men. They should be drilled at proper intervals, so as to be well instructed in the evolutions and the manuel, and prepared for efficient service whenever the necessity shall arise. The act should also define what is local defence, as there is much contrariety of opinion in regard to it. Some think local defence consists in remaining at home, and under no circumstances to be taken out of the city or county in which the company is organized. This, in my view, is a most mistaken notion of the meaning of the term "local defence;" and if it is to prevail, will work great mischief, and render the organization of little value in giving protection to our people. My opinion is, that if the city of Richmond can be defended more certainly fifty miles from it than immediately around it or in it, that locality is the proper place for its defence, and the local militia should be required to make the defence there. The officer charged with the defence of any particular locality is presumed to be better acquainted with the mode of defending it, and the best point for defending it successfully, and he should direct all troops so as best to secure the end desired.

The object of such organizations should be to give adequate protection to all parts of the Commonwealth. We must not only provide for the defence of the counties, cities and towns, by the local forces in and immediately around them, but we must, under the law which is proposed to be passed, have authority to order others from contiguous counties to their aid and support. A force whose operations is to be confined by county, city or town boundaries, can prove of but little value in checking raids, or in executing and enforcing obedience to the laws.

This organization should be made to embrace the foreign population who are located amongst us. This foreign population may be said to consist of three classes: First, those who have been regularly naturalized, and who are therefore citizens embraced by our laws relating to the public defences; second, those who are domiciled amongst us, and have been living in our midst and prosecuting various branches of business, and who left their native land with no purpose or intention of returning to it; and lastly, those who are temporarily sojourning amongst us. The first class are in service under our militia laws, and the second class should be required to go into service for public defence of the soil on which they reside. The latter class who are sojourners, engaged in no regular business, should be exempt. I recommend, therefore, that in your legislation upon this subject, the second class above referred to, shall be clearly and distinctly embraced.

On this subject I desire to present another recommendation, in regard to the act passed by your predecessors on the 20th day of November, 1862, authorizing persons of certain religious denominations in the State to exempt themselves from military service in the war, by the payment of five hundred dollars each. Subsequently Congress passed an act of like character; and these persons availed themselves of it, and were discharged from liability to all military service in the Confederate army. I regard this provision as substantially a violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it grants exemptions to certain classes of persons, which are not granted to others.

In this war, all classes who reside amongst us should be required to perform duty of some sort, if they are within the military age. If they are unwilling to bear arms, there are various other duties connected with the army and the general defence which they can perform, and which they should be required to perform. They are citizens, property holders to a large extent, interested therefore in all that concerns other citizens and should be required to perform their part. In some countries this class of persons are required to aid in the construction of fortifications, and I see no just reason why they should not be required to do so here. This branch of defence must be maintained by somebody; and if their religious convictions will not allow them to go into the ranks for the defence and maintenance of the common cause, why cannot they do this?

It will not do to say that they are opposed to war, and can do nothing that will tend to its prosecution. The law is based upon the principle that they are bound to do something—otherwise they would not be taxed the sum of $500 each. That money goes into the treasury, and is drawn therefrom to defray the expenses of the war—and to this extent, at least, they are aiding and supporting it. If they can aid to the extent of five hundred dollars in money, can they not aid by labor or other service?

A State of war imposes a personal obligation upon every citizen within the military age, and he should be required to discharge it. When the country is invaded, our dwellings burned, our lands laid waste, our property destroyed or carried away, our citizens imprisoned, it is their duty to step forward promptly and aid in repelling the invader. Ministers and members of other religious denominations, equally as conscientious, are in the field. I recommend, therefore, that this law be repealed.

Besides these provisions, stringent regulations should be adopted to prevent desertion or straggling from service without leave. It ought to be made the duty of the local militia to arrest any officer or soldier found abroad from his corps without a furlough, and cause him to be forthworth returned to his position or delivered to the nearest provost marshal. The officers in command in any city or county through which such persons might be passing or sojourning, might be invested with like authority, and be clothed with power to detail a sufficient number of men to make the arrest effective, and to compel the parties in fault to render the service to which they are liable.—It might also with propriety be made the duty of company officers, at regular intervals, to report all persons who have not been exempted and who are liable to conscription, that our armies may be kept full and efficient, and at all times be prepared to meet and repel the enemy. Any act you may pass should provide for the speedy and certain punishment of all who fail or refuse to obey lawful orders, and prescribe some mode for the removal of incompetent or unfaithful officers. The experience of the last two years renders legislation upon this subject necessary.

The time has come when it is absolutely indispensable that we should omit nothing which promises protection to our people and success to our cause.—An unscrupulous enemy is pursuing us with a spirit of malignity and vindictiveness that respects neither the rights of persons nor of property. We must be active and untiring in our efforts to repel him; and to accomplish this, we must call forth all our able-bodied men, and prepare them for the most efficient service.

No army can expect a continued current of success. We may, nay we must expect to meet reverses, and we must be prepared for them. Instead of discouraging, they should only stimulate us to increased efforts—should call forth redoubled energy—should bind us more closely together, and inspire us with a more determined spirit and courage. If our forefathers had permitted reverses to crush their spirit or paralyze their energies and efforts, the American revolution never would have proved a success, and the independence of our country would never have been achieved. They passed through storms and trials far greater than any that has fallen to us in this contest. The men, old and young, sustained and supported the cause with hearty good will; and as the clouds gathered and the prospect of success seemed to grow more desperate and hopeless, they became more and more resolved and determined. The noble women of that day, while their fathers, husbands and sons were engaged in fighting the battles and driving back the invader, planted and gathered the crops by which the army was sustained. We have not been reduced to such straits yet, nor is it probable we shall be. But the women of the present day have shown a self-sacrificing spirit, inducing them incessantly to work, and showing that they are ready to emulate such an example. They have displayed a generous devotion, which should awake the sluggards, and animate and cheer the gloomy and desponding.

There are in all communities some people whose eyes always fall upon the dark side of every picture, and who are disposed to succumb at even the indications of disaster. It would be remarkable if we had not some such amongst us; but it is gratifying to know that the number is very small, even in those portions of our State which have been overrun by the enemy. The spirit and courage of the large mass of the people has never flagged. Each new wrong has inspired new resolution. Each new outrage has but nerved them for a more determined and desperate struggle in behalf of the cause. Virginia went into this contest after the most serious and calm consideration—with a firm resolve to do her whole duty to herself and her Confederate sisters—to take all the consequences, however horrible they might be. Her people never quailed—nor have they murmured under the repeated wrongs and aggressions they have suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle, nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless that peace shall be accompanied by an unqualified recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The report of the Adjutant General, accompanied by a bill, is herewith submitted, and to it your attention is respectfully invited. Gen. Richardson's intelligence and experience in all military matters entitles his views to great respect, and I confidently commend them to your favorable consideration.

## TENNESSEE.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Monday has information from various sources entitled to credit, that a force of the enemy, estimated at fourteen hundred cavalry, with artillery, are certainly at Morristown, which is a depot on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about thirty miles this side of Knoxville. They are in possession of three trains, one of which they captured in Knoxville, the other two were taken on the routes from Bristol. The train that left the latter place on Wednesday was captured on its arrival in Knoxville, but the conductor made his escape. They captured the telegraph operator at Morristown, and one report is that they got three operatives, but this is doubtful.

It is said that the force of the enemy operating in that region is not Burnside's command, but bushwhackers and sharpshooters under Carter, composed of Union men of East Tennessee, and that Buckner with his command was absent from Knoxville, which being known to these gentry, they took advantage of the situation to make a descent upon that place. Burnside, it is said, is afraid to enter the country, fearing that his retreat will be cut off. A part of our forces under Jackson, are between Zollicoffer, ten miles beyond bristol, and Knoxville. The report that the enemy are at Jonesboro, needs confirmation.

### THE CRISIS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner* of Saturday last, says:

The impending battle is near at hand. A mighty army of Abolitionists are now comfronting our lines, who will make a herculean effort to possess themselves of this fair country and to despoil our homes, and to divest us of every dear right of freedom. But it may be consoling to every true and honest Southerner, to know that in the face of these threatening columns, stands a host of veterans, powerful and strong in their might, who will resist and combat to the last moment, every odd that may be brought against them. Were it prudent, we might speaks of affairs in this department, that would give every one the liveliest hope. But suffice it, we are most sanguine. A powerful concentration of forces are now ready and prepared to meet any advance of the enemy; and as to the result none need be afraid. Our brave troops are all equal to the emergency and know the consequences of defeat; hence, when the the struggle shall come, they will make a most desperate and determined effort to drive back the invading hordes.

We feel confident the enemy will get badly defeated, and should he receive a discomfiture such as we hopefully and prayerfully rely upon, then this section of country will be again freed from the menacing attitude of a dastardly foe. None need think that this part of the Confederacy is to be abandoned and given up—not while a large and powerful army remains at the entrance to defend it. If that army meet with disaster, then it will be time enough to talk about the abandonment of East Tennessee. It is quite probable that we will be subject to raids, by the enemy, but this mode of warfare will only subject us to temporary inconvenience.

### THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

We learn that the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, for the whole of its length between Bristol and Chattanooga has been abandoned to the enemy, and taken possession of by them. Some of the samller bridges had been burned, but the larger ones were not disturbed, showing an intention to use the road. Several fine engines and a few cars fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy had certainly occupied Knoxville in some force.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War, from General Jones, dated yesterday, says that on Sunday a Yankee force of cavalry came down to the Watauga bridge on the railroad, eighteen miles from Bristol, and made an attack upon our troops stationed there as a guard, but were speedily driven off, with some loss. The Watauga bridge is one of the most important on the road, and its preservation is most important at this time.

### ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

The *Appeal* of the 5th has the following:

Information, that may be relied upon, has reached this place, to the effect that the enemy, in what force is not known, had advanced from London to Sweetwater and Mouse Creek, some twenty miles this side of the first named place. There was a camp of paroled prisoners at Sweetwater, and the Federals are reported to be capturing them and sending them North for exchange.

The enemy are also reported to be crossing the Tennessee River, in heavy force, below Bridgeport. These movements may probably be necessary to the evacuation of Chattanooga, or at least force a retrograde movement of the main body of our army, but we feel assured that General Bragg will be prepared to meet the enemy on any field he may select. With anything like an equal force, we shall have the enemy at a disadvantage on this side of the river. We confidently anticipate a decided victory whenever and wherever the conflict may occur.

MEXICO AS AN ENEMY AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Petersburg *Express* presents a dilemma in which the Lincoln Government is involved by the late occurrence in Mexico. It will be interesting to note how the wily Seward will meet it:

We believe that Tom Corwin is still in that country—but the declaration by the Council of Notables of an Empire extinguished the Republic to which he was accredited, and along with it his mission. If the old Government has been subverted, and the reported new established in its place, then will Lincoln be reduced to the choice between two alternatives. Either he will be compelled to recognize the Imperial successor of President Juarez, whoever he may be, and thus endorse a monarchy, too, erected upon the ruins of that favorite Yankee, anti-European platform—the Monroe Doctrine, or, by refusing to recognise it, incur the displeasure of France, and lay the foundation of an immediate quarrel with that power, which would quickly result in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and what would be still worse for the Yankees, the loss of California, Oregon and the whole Pacific coast—for, in the event of a rupture between the United States and France, come when it will, after the change which Mexico has undergone, one of the inevitable consequence will be the reannexation of California to Mexico. And as England will pretty certainly be an ally of Louis Napoleon she will help herself to the "whole of Oregon."

This is the picture of their future which the Yankees now have to contemplate. Such is the way that they are likely to be affected by the French conquest of Mexico. Will Lincoln recognize the Imperial Government of Maximilian, or whoever may be elevated to the Mexican throne, and thereby keep up amicable relations, or rather avoid hostile ones with France—or, will he refuse recognition, and thus embroil himself with a power that could and would inflict upon him a punishment little if any short of his total and irretrievable destruction?

We shall await developments in this Mexican matter with a very lively interest. We are delighted to see how the Yankees are involved in perplexities and vexations about it. It is indeed a bitter pill that they have to swallow any way, whether recognition or non-recognition.

DOMICILE.—The question, Who is bound to defend this country when invaded by an enemy? is intrinsically simple. There need never have been any doubt about it; neither would any doubt have arisen but for the silly idea that we have foreign consuls in the Confederacy, empowered to throw around certain of our residents the protection of certain foreign powers which do not know us and which we do not know.—This delusion, indeed, has helped to keep up the other delusion, that we have some business here for a Department of State. We have lost thousands of soldiers by it, but have gained a Secretary of State.

All residents are bound to turn out in defense of the country they live in when invaded by an enemy; and this is the main scope of the clear and learned opinion of Judge Halyburton, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States, which we have the pleasure to-day of laying before our readers. This decision is strong in analysis and power of argument; it exhausts the whole question, and is every way worthy of the learned Judge who has pronounced it. At the instance of several members of the bar, it has been furnished for publication. The case was argued by Mr. E. Y. Cannon for petitioner, and for the Government by Mr. P. H. Aylett, the District Attorney.

Buchanan, the petitioner, who asked to be discharged under *habeas corpus*, is a Scotchman; was brought to this country when an infant, by his father, who resided here until he died. Both father and son had their regular home here, and no other home in the world; enjoyed the protection of our laws and a career of profitable industry; and though they often talked, it seems, of returning to Scotland, yet they took good care never to take that step, so unusual in a Scot.—It probably never once occurred to either of them, in twenty years' residence, that Queen Victoria had any claim on them, or they upon her majesty, until the young man was asked to do as all his neighbors are doing—shoulder his musket to protect the place of his abode from pillage and devastation. Then it flashes upon him that, after all, he has been only sojourning here all this time—that his real home is beyond the Cheviot hills, and this true duty is to his most gracious Sovereign in London.

We trust that this decision will help to set the question at rest over the whole Confederacy.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

## THE FINAL RESULT.

In a long article under this heading the Richmond *Sentinel* says:

Looking, therefore, through the dust and smoke of this conflict, we think we can discern, and that right surely, the prominent features in the vista of the future. The war may last a longer a shorter time, but it will inevitably end in separation between the two sections. Conquest of the South is absurd and impossible. Europe far removed from the passion of the actors in this struggle has seen this result from the outset. Relieved from this terrible struggle, forced on us by the malice and folly of wicked men, the South will have before her long days of prosperity and peace. Time will soften to us our grief over the loved ones who have nobly perished on the field to win our liberties, and their deeds and sufferings will be to us a priceless memento, ever inspiring those who survive to a higher and holier patriotism. The South will bind up her many wounds. The burnt and ruined homestead will be rebuilt, and industry will replace what the ravages of a brutal and malignant foe has destroyed. Our noble soldiers will come home again to receive such an ovation, such tributes of honor and respect from the fair, the young and the old, as have never been given before, even to the bravest of the brave; and every passing year will bring yet a richer reward of fame to atone for all the sufferings of to-day. The statesmen and rulers of the land will be rewarded for all the calumnies and misconstruction they now encounter, by the tribute of "well done good and faithful servant," warmly accorded by the whole country, by the admiration of all Christendom, and even the praises of many whose want of fortitude now vents itself in malignant and incessant complaint. Commerce will spread her white wings, and our agriculture once more give bread to the toiling millions of the old world. Manufactures and the arts will flourish as they have never done in the South. Wealth and power will be the portion of a people, who, by their bearing in adversity, have shown themselves not unworthy of prosperity. Better than all this, we shall have a pure and conservative Government, order, and an inflexible administration of justice, and a public opinion chastened by war to recognise the truth that there is something better than money-making, luxury and ease.

MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.—The Yankee Provost Marshal Gen. has decided that one motherless child under 12 years of age dependent upon its father's labor for support, exempts the father from service under the enrolment act. It has also been decided that when the father marries again, the children are still motherless as "a stepmother is not believed to be a mother in the sense of the law."

## BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have been held in various portions of the State, in which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and peace and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such intentions, and warning them to beware of the dangerous and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and cousult for the common good together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never be disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the instruments which guarantee these great rights, also charge you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law. I impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing the bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them or combination is *treason*, and without combination, is a crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You would not knowingly, to the present desolating war and common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You will not forget the enviable character which you have maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you to forget the plain, constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made the obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, the Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed when the power remains in your Executive to enforce any. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot-box, and through constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and leads to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and, I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us what may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and fall short of that great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strife and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the heart of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all are deeply felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born, and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are stilled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and petty, malignant feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings on earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and sufferings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

§§§§§§§§§ In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, of L. S. §§§§§§§§§ Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By by the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

Sept 8-1w

Daily papers publish one week and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks.


**We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON**, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td

**We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN**, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

**We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON** has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

**We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER**, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

**NOTICE.**

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year.

M. B. JOYNER.
Louisburg, N. C.
Sept 8-td

**SOFT SOAP.**

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, for sale cheap. Apply at this office.